sallors were engaged in playing cards at a carding house kept by one Williamson, in Cherry street, in this city, when John Stephenson, appty United States Marshal, accompanied by two stants, entered. They were in quest of one Priit, a satior, who had deserted his vessel, and for whom a warrant had been issued. Prilt was not there, but Stephenson picked out a Finlander, named Jacob Mechella, saying, "You got \$10 for one of the sailors in the party cried out, "Don't go with them, they are soarding house runners." Mechella thereupon aid he would not go with them. Stephenson out a pistol, grasped Mechella by the collar d with the aid of the two assistants pulled him Next day he was brought before a United States oner on a charge of resisting the Marshal, ut the case was compromised by Mechella con-enting to go with the Marshal and find Priit, who stated was at Washington, New Jersey. rdingly, on Priday afternoon, the 11th of July, Stephenson and Mechella c. ossed over to Jersey ity, where they appeared before Commi Muirbead and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Prit. They left the Commissioner's office and proceeded to that of Marshal Bailey, just two ocks distant, at the corner of Grand and Hudson

Not an unfriendly word had passed between the men, and the unsuspecting Marshal walked a little in advance of Mechella. Just as they had arrived it the corner of Grand street, opposite Mr. Baireoffice. Mechella steatthily drew a knife and dealt Stephenson a blow in the back that sent him aggering into the street of the curbstone. The Marshal resolutely faced his antagonist, whose eyes glared like those of a hyena. They clutched and struggled across Hudson street to the sidewalk when Mechella, being the more powerful buried the knife in his heart, "rocking the weapon backwards and torwards," as one witness remarked. After repeating the thrusts three or

marked. After repeating the thrusts three or four time he drew the blade across his own throat. A crowd collected and Stephenson was raised slightly up but he was a corpse.

The Traial.

Mechella was committed to jail, was indicted for murder and on the 20th of October was brought to trial before Judge Bedie and Justices Horman and Wignins, associates. The prisoner being friendless was assigned counsel by the Court, and the plea set up in his benalf was self-defence. Mechella was degged, suilen, silent and moniferent during the trial, refusing to communicate even with his counsel. When his brother was placed on the stand for the delence the prisoner broke out from his wonted silence and became very excited. He protested loudly and vehemently against his brother being called on to testify, and cautioned the latter, half in his native tongue and half in English, to say called on to testify, and cautioned the latter, half in its native tongue and half in English, to say nething about his nather or mother or home. His counsel called on himself to take the stand in his counsel called on himself to take the stand in his counsel called to the stubbornly refused. Counsel appealed to the Court for a compulsory order, but the Court declined to grant it. The trial lasted three days, and the jury, after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The Russian Consul attended the trial.

strended the trail.

RETRIBUTION.

One week after the verdict was rendered he was sentenced by Judge Bedle to be hanged on Friday, the 5th of December, and the prisoner listened to the sentence with that sullenness and indifference that characterized his demeanor during the trial. Throughout his term of imprisonment his conduct was violent, abusive and boisterous, his actions at times revolting and his language invariably blasphemous. He huried imprecations at his keepers, at the kind friends who called to see him, at those who took a warm interest in his case, and especially at the clergy, to whom he bore an unaccountable antipathy. He would not be interviewed, nor would he need any counsel, by whomsoever tendered. His favorite and mildest retort was, "You go get yourself drunk." In consequence of these exhibitions a small party of Jersey City men made representations to Governor Parker that the prisoner was insane. The Court of Fardons had already been appealed to, but in vain. Every prominent physician who examined him pronounced him to be sane; a few thought the case doubtful, and the majority believed he was feigning insanity. The keepers proved to be the best judges in the case. Two special deputies who had charge of him—O'Brien and Grawford—hit the nail on the head when the former remarked, "He is more roque than fool," and the latter declared, with emphasis, "That fellow is very keen and shrewd—almost too sharp for us."

Yet the Governor not only lent a willing ear to the representations made, though almost the entire population of Jersey City was shocked by the audactity of the murder, that on the day preceding that fixed for the execution he came to Jersey City and issued a reprieve, to expire on the 9th of January—first five weeks. Mechella was again subjected to an examination by a dozen of physicians or more, and yet not one of them would stake his professional reputation on the assertion that the man was insane. The Court of Pardons was called into special session, discussed the teathmony presente RETRIBUTION. One week after the

him, bringing a Lutheran prayer book; but he beat a harty retreat to avoid a missile directed at his head by the prisoner.

A new gallows was erected, taking that in the Tombs as a model, and set in a corner of the jail yard. The executioner was an expert who graduated years ago in New York, and who hanged several culprits within the Tombs, including Foster and Nixon. On top or the wall surrounding the jail yard a high wooden fence, covered with an awaing, was erected so as to shut out the view from the outside. Two hundred and fity passes were issued, and to procure accommodation for this number recourse was had to the roof of one extension—the wash noom for the reporters and the boiler room fer the Frecholders. Three companies of the State militis surrounded the building, and no precaution for the maintenance of order was omitted. It was anticipated that Mechelia would become violent at the last, and the Sherifi had on hand a strong posse of deputies. He also adopted a wise suggestion tendered him—that the prisoner be kept in strict seclusion the day previous to the execution. The effect of the seclusion was magical. He spent

THE LAST NIGHT
in remarkable quiet and repose for one hitherto so ungovernable. He became meditative, and when he retired for the night he could not sleep.

When asked where his mother was he answered

me moaned and signed, and was heard to remark at one time,

"OH, MY MOTHER!"

When asked where his mother was he answered impatiently:—"Go ask my brother; he no good; as be damn fool." He jumped up, paced the cell, smoked a stump of a cigar for hair an hour, then nature was victorious and he fell on the cot exhausted, "I tell you," observed Crawford, "after that he slept nine square hours." Expressive enough was this for the slumber that was to precede the long repose in the cold, slient grave. The time was at hand, and the recollection of it weighed oppressively even on the keepers. It is needless to remark they were linear than ever to the wretch who had so sud-

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

The Last Act in the Stephenson Tragedy.

The Last Act in the Stephenson Tragedy.

Execution of Jacob Mechella at Jersey City.

At nine elock the Rev. Messrs. Rice and Hedouting From Arrived and made to the culprit a final double for a final city on and want year of the prayment of the scale of the Jersey with the murant and the curer's troubles. With hims fashion:—"You cry-damn's loop.—"On mean deal of the prayment from the bara was deeply and the prayment from the bara was deeply at Jersey City.

Execution of Jacob Mechella at Jersey Mechella at Jersey and Jersey with the final final property and made to the culprit at Jersey with the final final property and made to the culprit at Jersey with the final final property with the murant at Jersey with the final final property with the final final propert

"What is that crowd doing outside there?" he asked of Beputy Sheppert.
"On, I don't know," was the reply.
"Are they waiting for me?" was the next query.
"Oh, I suppose they are," returned Sheppert.
"Weil, let them wait," and Mechelia walked off and resumed his reflective mood.
A POKLONN HOYE.

Ten o'clock struck, and Norton approached him for the last time. The wretched man was very cheerful in conversation till it assumed a religious turn, when he closed his left eye, roiled the cigar across his mouth, folded his arms across, and, inclining his head to one side, struck up an attitude that would be envied by the man who studied for months to declaim "Not lor Joe" with effect.
"Do you believe in God?" Norton asked.
"What me know about God!—me have never seen Him," answered the prisoner.
"Do you know where you win go when you die?" was the next question.

"Do you know where you will go when you die?"

"Do you know where you will go when you die?"

"Me don't know;" and he walked off in disgust.

The time was difeen minutes past ten, when a great rustling and tramping up the stairs struck on the ear, and overy one of that small group standing around Mechella could feel his heart throb convulsively. Up, up, up, with terrible maste came the rattle, till Sheriff Reinhardt appeared, with a large staff of deputies pressing closely on his heels, and

THE MINISTER OF DRATH,

with his cords in his hands, bringing up the rear. Mechella was standing in the centre of the corridor, still smoking, and waen the group of new comers pushed hastily towards him he realized at a fass his awful doom. He receded quiexy, throwing up his hands and saying, "No, no, no, tripping along before them as if he could keep them at bay. When he got to the end of the corridor and could go no intriber, one of the deputies caught his arm and neid it up while another put on him the dismal brack coat. This was the crisia, and some of the bystanders were nervous. Now was the time when, as some thought, he would strike out and offer a last resistance before he would yield to the power of the law. But, quite unexpectedly, he hung down his head, his limbs relaxed, his face fushed, and with all his from nerve and unconquerable stoletin, the shadows that quickly chased each other over his face as well as the coavisive clucking at the cigar, too plannly indicated that the heart was at last melting. Yet he did not realize that after 29 minutes more that heart would beat no more, and the light of this world would have dissolved in THE SHADOWS OF BEATH.

Sheriff Reinhardt, anxious to have the terrible ordeal past as soon as possible, hastily read the death warrant, the phraseology and full import of which the culprit did not seem to comprehend. One of the deputies caught him by the arm, when he snatched it away, saying, "No, no; me do no harm." The reaching of the warrant having been concluded the Sherim said.—

easily.

THE MARCH TO DEATH

was commenced, and in less than two minutes the
murderer was standing under the beam which
claimed him till he should yield up his life. He
raused his eyes and looking upwards saw the beam
and the noose, and then, turning to the Sheriff th a look brimful of entreaty, sa

hang;

DON'T HANG."

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hedstrom in a manner so feeling that it reached the hearts of all, and even the wretched man himself looked steadily at the minister as if he had then received the first touch of grace. The prayer finished, the Sheriff pulled down the black cap, but Mechella managed to push it up again over his nose saying, "No, no, what for this;" and, while uttering these words, he was

to push it up again over his nose saying, "No, no, what for this," and, while uttering these words, he was personally and the property of the state of the words are the state of the state

AGED 25 YRARS,

—and taken in charge by Mr. Norton, who conveyed it to New York. Mechella was a native of Finland. The only relative he has in this country is one brother, now living in New York.

It is due to the law-abiding residents of Jersey City no less than to the militia to state that not tue slightest symptom of disorder was manifested outside the jail. The Sheriff made most admirable arrangements to preserve order within and without. Deputy Sherifs Cronan and Tangeman were most courseous and attentive in providing accommodation for, and iarnishing information to, the members of the press.

This was the first execution in Hudson county.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS AND GOVERNOR

The internationalists of this city have addressed the following letter to the Governor of Louisi-

To Governor McEssery:—

Dark Size—You have in the State of Lonislana millions of acres of idle, unproductive land. We have in this circ logoue able-bodied men idle and homeless. Can we not utilize lands to the enrichment of both the State and individuals? These men are able and willing to work, but they do not possess the means to emigrate to your state. They are scarcely able to live from day to day in this State. If you in your official capacity will aid us, we will try to solve this labority will aid us, we will try to solve this labority problems and benefit our follow men, we have a colony of 1,000 men their families, laborers and mechanics, to settle in any healthy count in your state, if the State will furnish each emigrant 60 acres of good land, transportation, food, seeds took, cathering the settlement of a first morriage on the settle and to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the mprovements of lands to be a first morriage on the settlement of accordance with county in Maine, by a colony of Swedes, in 1870 at the cost of the State to the benefit of both state and cathery; is so the movement on foot to settle Canada with any; is so the movement on foot to command.

President General Council of Internationalists.

#### PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Peace Restored Unce More\_The Three Thoughts of Christ's Teaching-The Past Year-Proceedings at the Annual

aid:-There are three thoughts-a trinity of noughts-that are at the basis of Christ's teach-First is that the kingdom of God is with Second, the power of inward life, as dis-"Because I live ye shall hve also"—immertality insured by the word of God. Now, the progress our own philosophical statement of it. We are to determine what this kingdom is by asking to what extent do the elements of my nature control themselves in the spirit of Jesus Christ? Take the element of reason. To what extent does it work under the inspiration of the Divine Spirit? My imagination, all my moral sentiments—in what degree do they move all my social relations, in what degree do they express trutn, adelity? This would be self-examination, if we were competent past year in what degree have my powers come into accord with the spirit of God? And in doing this it is not enough to do what others do; our standard is not the public sentiment of the com-

and lower than that we may not go, and it is a pretty solemn test. Has pride throbbed in me as it has in other men? Take the element or sell-indulgence; in what respect am I hving any better than I did last year? Take beneficence; in what respect am I more blossoming? where have I the cial tests.

When I look at you here I don't think of you as

respect am I more blosseming' where have I the effluence of positive development? These are crucical tests.

When I look at you here I don't think of you as human beings scarcely. Every one of you are TEMPLES OF GOD;
every one a mansion, some better kept than others. Now, in visiting Europe I had seen some of the famous pictures, but not all. I had seen them in engravings and was familiar with the subjects, but i had access to what are called the studies of the great masters, and I can't tell you what a feeling came over me when I first saw them. Lattle scraps of paier, with perhaps a hand sketched so and then so and then so—(Mr. Beccaer linustrating the rosinon)—until at last we see the hand as it is in some great picture. Here I could trace the thought. In some of Rabhael's masterly pictures the fligures were put in different attitudes till he was satisfied. I know the completion, but here on the steps they seem to be a part of the man. Now, for make the application of thus. It is a very poor thing to see a man or a woman making progress in divine nic—to lo k at the steps day by day. It is small material for a person's pride to have a little of the light of heaven thrown on it. When you come to take individual efforts they come to but little from a critical point of view. But there is a point of view from which it becomes interesting—little things in themselves, but I mmense in the commection. There are a great many things a person would not like to say; but I want to say that during the year that is passed I have had very near very frequent evidence of the divine presence—y day and by night. I have always had great little, but for the year past I have had more than ever. The year past has given me a deeper, intenser insight into spiritual life. I think i have been able to maintain a form of love, of earnest desire for men, and to want a wistint, carnest desire for all, that i have also had wrought in me a kind of giving up of my will, a surrendering of myelic to the care of Providence, and I can a deeper, in

Palance in hand.....

.... \$3,412 The election of trustees and others was the next business in order. J. B. Hutchinson and S. V. White were appointed presidents of election and B. Carpenter and Sudney Smith tellers. The result of the voting was the re-election of Augustus Storrs, D. S. Arnold and Moses S. Beach as trustees; H. Chapin, Jr., as cierk, and R. W. Ropes and M. K. Moody auditors. Moses S. Beach strustees; H. Chapin, Jr., as cierk, and R. W. Ropes and M. K. Moody auditors. Moses S. Beach referred to the pleasing fact that the treasurer's report showed a good balance in hand. It was the first time in the entire history or Plymouth church that they had had a clear balance in hand. The principal reason why they had not had a balance was that the several mission enterprises in which the church had been engaged had together with the church had been engaged had together with the church had been engaged had been expended on mission schools belonging to the church. Since the church was organized it had paid from its income not only all the current expenses and high salaries, but had defrayed almost the entire original cost of the church property, as well as the \$100,000 invested in missions.

The meeting then adjourned.

# DR. BUDDINGTON'S PRAYER MEETING.

Prayers for Jew and Greek, Barbarian and Seythian, Bond and Free-Jews and Sallors the Future Missionaries of the World-The Peace with Plymouth Church.

The prayer meeting in Clinton avenue Congre gational church last evening was crowded. Camp chairs were called into requisition, and yet a few were compelled to stand. Dr. Buddington read were compelled to stand. Dr. Buddington read the programme of topics appointed for prayer by the Evangelical Alliance. They included prayer for Roman Catholic, Mahometan, pagan and nominally Christian countries; for Jews, for nominally Christian countries; for Jews, for seamen, for Christian missions and missionaries; for the oppressed and enslaved in every land; in short, for the conversion of the world. These topics of prayer were based on selections of Scripture as found in Psalms Ixvill., exxil., and Hebrews Xill., which the Doctor read. Prayers were subsequently offered by Messrs. Hale, Stillman, Miliard, of the Water street mission, and others. Remarks were also made on the topics presented. Touching the

a brother said that the Fulton street daily prayer meeting was startled yesterday by some statements of the leader, who remarked that since the time of Christ more converts to Christianity have been gained from among the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, than from the Gentiles. This was cause of gratitude and of faith, and brayer was earnestly odered last night for the conversion of God's ancient people. An instance of the callousness or Indifference of the Jewish mind toward Christianity was also given.

ancient people. An instance of the canousness or indifference of the Jewish mind toward christianity was also given.

A brother remarked that there were 65,000 Jews in New York and vicinity, and he believed that from that people would come yet the great missionaries to the Gentales, who, like Paul, are to carry the Gospel to all lands. The Jews are now scattered among all lands and are speaking the language of all nations, and this brother believes there is a Divine Providence in this which shall result by and by greatly to the glory of the Redeemer's Kingdom. We should therefore have increased faith for them.

A brother also spoke concerning

THE CONVERSION OF SEAMEN,
who, 2c said, make the very best kind of missionaries, because they are converted from top to bottom. He was surprised to find so much unbelief prevailing in the churches in regard to the conversion of sailors. Let us, he said, pray more carnestly and faithfully for them. Prayer was also offered for the disspated son of a member of the church.

Br. Buddington announced the final prayer

offered for the dissipated son of a member of the church.

Dr. Buddington announced the final prayer meeting of the week of prayer to be held this morning at half-past eight o'clock. At the close of the meeting the church committee which has had the Plymouth charch matter in hand retired with the Doctor to his study, when the event of the week between the three pastors—Messra Beecher, Buddington and Storrs—was talked over, and the matter was presumed to be settled finally thereby, It was understood that one or two of the brethren are not entirely satisfied with the truce, but are quite willing for peace's sake to let the whole thing rest as it is and where it is.

#### PILGRIM CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

A Letter from a Survivor of the Ville du

At the Friday evening prayer meeting at Pilgrim church, last night, Mr. George H. Goddard read a very interesting letter from Mr. N-Weiss, one of the survivors of the Ville du Havre, to Mr. Albert Woodruff. Mr. of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, and Dr. Storrs spoke of meeting and conversing with him. The letter contained a graphic description the storm of the evening previous had cleared up, and the passengers were beginning to forget their sea sickness. About two or half-past two o'clock in the morning he left two mighty shocks, like that of a thunder clap. He immediately arose, left his state room and went on deck with Mr. Lourions. One of the passengers said that a little ship had struck them and it would be nothing. They were all out on the deck, however, and saw the sailors trying to lower down the hoats. Some of the passengers, in a great hurry, pulled away the life buoys and great excitement prevailed. Mr. Lourions had been calling Mrs. Lourions and the children, and succeeded in getting them together. One of the little girls clung to him and said, "You take me; don't leave me." He promised to take care of her. Shortly after this the masts of the vessel left, they were separated, and he found himself struggling in the water among the timbers. He prayed, as he supposed he would soon go down. He had prayed previously with the little girl. Mr. Lourions and his family were lost, and a ter remaining in the water a long time he was rescued. A liberal collection was taken up in his behal.

It was decided that the annual meeting should be held on Monday evening, the 26th inst.

Dr. Storrs then said that as there was no further business they would adjourn. The congregation then separated.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Roumanian Question-A Promise of [From the Jewish Messenger.]

The American people, and particularly that por-tion of them who adhere to the faith of Judaism, will learn with no small satisfaction that the earnest efforts that they inaugurated some three years since, and have so persistently followed up in behali of the sorely oppressed Hebrews of Roumania, are about to meet with a most gratifying reward.

have for nearly 10 years been denied all recog-This outrageous exclusion has applied without dis easts, vagabonds, pariabs! And this, both native and foreign Hebrew have served in the army, paid taxes and borne all the burdens put alike upon the entranchised peasant and full panophed citizen. The world knows to what persecutions they have been subjected as a natural consequence of this denial of the natural rights of man. In view at length of the proposed legislation in their favor we have no disposition to recall the sad past in this respect, and we shall be content to coliterate it, as we have obliterated many other sad pages in history, if the Roumanian government and people will now do justice to our coreligionists.

ernments of Europe in 1868 brought no result; on

the contrary, worse persecutions followed this in-tervention. In 1870 the United States government, answering the voice of humanity and the outraged sentiment of a very large number of its citizens, determined to use its efforts to cure the existing evil, and if possible bring to the crushed Hebrews what it had been instrumental years before in bringing to the straggling Greeks.

The appointment of a consul, with juli authority to use all consistent diplomatic means, and the retention of this official in his position as the accredited agent of the American government near the court of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern—the reigning prince of Roumania—and the judicious course pursued by this agent—his urbanity, his winning and persuasive eloquence, his remarkable social quanties and capityating manners, were just those arts of diplomacy, joined to a fearless spirit and courageous and persistent will, which, in such a land, before such a court and with such a people, were calculated to win success. The barriers were gradually broken down, the false notions of blind and senseless prejudice and supersition overcome, and now it is proposed to recognize the Roumanian Israelite and to extend to him civil rights, out of which must speedly grow his complete political liberty. A pertition to this end will be presented by the actual Cabinet of Prince Charles to the present session of the Corps Légis-litt, and it is calculated with certainty that it will pass by a large majority before the ides of March are reached.

Thus will the fruit of the hard labor of three answering the voice of humanity and the outraged sentiment of a very large number of its citi-

pass by a large majority before the ides of March are reached.

Thus will the fruit of the hard labor of three years, and the money which American Israelites have spent, and are still ready to spend, to raise the unhappy social status of the Roumanian Jew, be realized, and the national government—and particularly President Grant and S-cretary Fish—have the proud distinction of adding this undying laurel to their brows. We say undying laurel, for the history of the sufferings by persecution of the Jews of Roumania forms one of the darkest pages of this enlightened and so-called Christian age, and the eniranchisement of these 600,000 numan beings will be cited as simest a paraliel to the abolition of

will be cited as almost a paraliel to the abolition of sinvery in America.

But though the extension of civil rights to our Roumanian brethren by the present Legislature is among the more than possible things of the dawning year, the mission of our Consul is not yet complete; at least until he shall see the law practically carried into effect, and our breturen on the sure and certain road to their political liberties, which alone can give them final immunity and the positive guarantee of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

happiness.

Should, however, the legislation of the present session of the Roumanian chambers result as we have the best hopes for believing, the extended sojourn of our Consul—uniess the position through the growing commercial importance of our relations with Roumania should demand a representative of his character in that country—will no longer be necessary, and we may hope to welcome Mr. Peixoto back to his native land early in 1876.

The trade of Great Britain with Roumania exceeds £2,000,000 sterling per annum, while the import trade of Roumania reaches little less than £5,000,000, or about £4,000,000. There is no reason why American commerce and American manufactures should not go to and find a remunerative market in the principalities, yet for the past five years not more than four American ships have been entered in the ports of the Danube. Roumania is a purely agricultural country, and the richness, fertility and productiveness of its soil—even with its extremely crude and imperiect cultivation—is so famed throughout the world that its great proprietors, the Boyars, are still called princes, and have revenues that seem labulous for such a country and such people.

Railways and telegraphs are now being established, and English, French and American engineers are finding remunerative employment, while the import of agricultural and mechanical machines is each year growing in importance. Houmania, also, is soon likely to be recoprized by the great Powers to the Treaty of Parts as an independent States of Europe, and as such be envirually independent of the "Sick Many"—she must—take her pince as one of the independent States of Europe, and as such be envirued by our government to the same recognition which shall be extended to her by England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, &c., in such contingency the necessity of our having a proper representative will naturally point to the middle of the silvent of the such as a proper powers, to recognize her principal powers to the former are in no instance less than

### THE COUNTY TREASURY.

Monthly Statement of Warrants I sued by the Department of Finance. Compiroller Green reports the following dispursements and receipts of the Treasury yester-Total number of warrants 124, amounting to .. \$103,016 Total number of warrants 124 amanting to \$103,016
BEGELFRA.
From taxes of 1873 and interest. \$26,733
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. \$402
From collection of assessments and interest. \$402
From market rents and fees. \$432
From water rents. \$200
From water rents. \$200
From licenses, Mayor's Office. \$27
From licenses, Mayor's Office. \$43
From the sand fines, District Courts. \$430
From the sand fines, District Courts.

DEFARTMENT OF FIRE New Your, see Monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn and for what purposes against the city and county treasuries, January 1 to Becember 31, 1873, inclusive, also a comparative statement of the city and county debt as of December 31, 1874, and December 31, 1874, with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued—statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued—statement of warranters of warranters new 25 Nov. 30. In Dec.

On city account—General expenses, payable from taxation—Legislative Department—Salaries, advertising and contingencies...
The Mayorally—Salaries, contingencies and Bureau of Permits.
Law Department—Salaries and contingencies and Contingencies and Contingencies and Contingencies and Contingencies and Contingencies and Contingencies. 7,351 29,020 Law Department—Salaries and contingencies.
Department of Finance—Salaries and contingencies, including Chamberlain's office.
Department of Public Works—Salaries, contingencies and expenditures under direction of.
Department of Public Charities and Correction.
Department of Public Parks—Maintenance account. 99,817 24.539 412,201 762,539 1.812,146 319,999 1,324,797 126,882 including College of the City of New York epartment of Taxes and Assess 2.760.903 515,847 161,256 B.410 2.796 minissioners of Accounts....

Amount payable from taxation. \$20,104,523 Construction—New Works and improvements and old claims payable from issue of bonds—
Arrearages of 1871 and advertising claims prior to 1872.

Assessment lund—Cost of opening new sirects, &c. 10,310,197
Consolidated debt lund—For assessments wearded Consolidated debt fund—For assessments vacated.
Department of Paulic Parks—Construction account.
Department of Docks.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Public Instruction—Freeton and repairs of school buildings.
Pire Telegraph—Completion of arrearage of 1871.
Museum of Natural History building. 61 2,537 492,418 5,412,774 197,586 ing.

Art building.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
Old claims and Judgments (chapter 726, Laws 1873).

Salaries—Department of Buildings, arrearages 1872 (chapter 572, Laws 1876). 19,755 231 800,000 Amount payable from issue \$17.931.105 Excise license land prior to May 1). Commissioners of Excise fund (since May 1). Intestate es ates Donations from Excise fund, under special laws.

Betunding taxes and assessments 4.818

paid in error... edemption of city debt (bonds paid of) 7,697,900 

Total amount warrants drawn on city ac-On County account, payable from Laxation—For state purposes. \$3,501,567
For state purposes. 565,055
Interest on county debt. 1,912,425
Asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions. 553,617
Ralaries, executive. 99,469
Salaries, indictary 552,14
Salaries, legislative. 13,416
Salaries, clerks. 15,416
Salaries, clerks. 15,41 Amount payable from taxation. \$7,827,213 \$2,119,037

Special and trust accounts, payable
from issue of bonds—
Arrenrages of 15/1 and of advertising prior to 18/2.
Assessment tund—cost of opening
Boulevard, north of 155th street
Cennty claims and judgments
(chapter 756, Laws 1573) 20,930

New County Court House 38
County revenue bonds, 1872, paid off 2,896,100 167,000

Total amount warrants drawn in 1873...... \$69,196,967 CLTY AND COUNTY DEST.

Dec. 31, Nos. 30, Dec. 31, 1873. - 2,034 2,034 - 6,178,292 1,672,547

Chapter 620, Laws of 1851). — 2,034 2,034
Revenue conds anticipating taxes, 1873. — 6,178,292 1,472,547
County account—
Funded debt, payable
From taxation 29,987,404 29,834,665 29,863,165
Revenue bonds, to pay old debts (chapters 9, 29 and 375, Laws 1872). — 1,667,700 1,694,700 1,694,700
Revenue bonds, anticipating taxes, 1873. — 535,100

Totals \$118,815,229 184,821,616 131,204,571
Lees sinking tunn 23,348,074 24,778,790 34,833,617 

50,030 ... 755,000 ... 4,365,000 ... 80,000 ... 300,000 ... 112,000 ... 11,116,155 slips.
Assessment bonds.
Street Improvement fund bonds.
Central Park Commission improvement bonds.
Department of Parks improvement bonds.
Revenue bonds of 1873.

[1] 

# At an early hour on Thursday morning a boat

At an early hour on Thursday morning a boat was discovered floating bottom upwards in the Shrewsbury River, opposite Pintard's Point, and two colored men—amos Free and Charles Williams—were missing. As the boat belonged to one of these men a search was instituted, and yesterday morning the bodies were found by James and A. H. Minton, of Red Bank. It is supposed they were oystering on Wednesday night, and the boat, becoming overloaded, sunk. The men were unable to swim.

### THE CENTERNIAL CELEBRATION

Acceptance of Plans for the Building-Progress of the Work of the Commissioners-Letter of Minister Jay to the State Department-The Appeal for Congressional Aid-Prospects of the Success of the Great National Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1874. The most important and decisive action made thus far in regard to the American Centennial will be found in the following resolutions, which were adopted this afternoon at a secret meeting of the Board mentioned below, and which was not made known until eight o'clock this evening:-

Board mentioned below, and which was not made known until eight o'clock this evening:

The undersigned, a committee on behalf of the Soard of State Supervisors to co-operate with the Director General of the United States. Collins and Autenrietts, in an extension of the United States. Collins and Autenrietts, in an extension of the United States. Collins and Autenrietts, in an extension building, as provided for by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dated March 2, 1973, respectually report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the smoothed designs, plans and specifications for a permanent Contential Exposition building, as prepared by Messrs. Collins and Autenrieth, architects, and as presented to this Board, on the 19th ulti, by A. T. toshorn, Director General, accompanied with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the United States Contential Commission, modified still turther by certain suggestions of the architects as to the material to be used, be and the same are beechy accepted and approved as the designs, plans and specifications deed for my rf. 1873, the means to the creation of dated North March 1974. The provided still turther by certain to be rucraished by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and this Board, not coubling that the \$1,50,000 heretofore appropriated by the State and the city of Philadelphia for the creation of said building will be lurnished as needed and called for during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, do fur her earnestly recommend that the United States Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance proceed to coutract or therefold on Landbuilding at the earliest date practicable.

Resolved, That in commissione with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, dated March 27, 1873, this Board will proceed to enter into a contract with the United States Centennial Board of Finance, the Commissioners of Fairmount Fark and the proper representatives of the city of Philadelphia and the requested to continuous on which a permission each of the s

EXTENSIVE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Our late international difficulties with Spain and the inclination which all people have naturally shown to regard this subject to the exclusion o every other have kept from out the columns of all our journals the record of the doings of the American Centennial Commission, so that for the last two months there have appeared in the HERALD no communications which have indicated the fulness and magnitude of the commissioners work. The public will now be glad to hear what has been done during that time. Now that Con gress is to be approached in reference to the matter, everything appertaining to it is sure to come before the public in a broader and clearer light than ever before.

READY TO REGIN BUILDING.

The Centennial Commission are now ready to lay the foundation of the building. The ground lay the foundation of the building. The ground has been set apart, and there is nothing to hinder them from breaking the earth at any moment. In all other international exhibitions the governments under whose auspices they have been held have always regarded them as affairs of national giory and renown, and have invariably voted large appropriations for their promotion and success. At some time during the next two weeks a petition will come up before congress, urging our governments to de the same. The appeal will be made by the Centennial Commissioners, who will visit Washington and clearly present the arguments and justice of their claim. The President has aiready issued his proclamation and invited all governments to join with our own in friendly competition. A member of his Cabinet in the President's name, on the 4th of last July, consecrated and dedicated the ground in Fairmount Park for a national exposition, in the hight of which circumstances the government seems pleaged to support the action of its President, and Congress, no doubt, will heartily respond to the commissioners' plea.

Minister Jay has already forwarded to the Department of State a long communication bearing upon the subject, but the exact contents of which are at present a mystery. It is safe to say, however, that the main idea of the communication is the relation of the Centennial to the honor and glory of America and the reason why our government hould appropriate Junds to render it one of great success. Minister Jay's article shows what a rowerful RECONSTRUCTIVE AGENT.

The Exposition will prove, how beneficial st will be to all the natural and industrial resources of our country; how it will tend to heal all our sectional wounds and "span the chasm of the dreary past." It furthermore shows how foreign capital and foreign labor when brought in presence of American resource and American enterprise will naturally invest where their money and work will bring to them larger returns than they would were they used at home. Such, in the matu has been set apart, and there is nothing to hinder

strength and spirit of acter.

While these negotiations are going by at the national capital, the city of Philadelphia, taking advantage of a propitious season, is most commendably rendering itself worthy to become the scene of such a great and honorable event. When a staid and dreary old place like this shakes of the dulness and conservatism of the past, and, inspired with the spirit of the great work in hand, sets aside old prejudices and precedents and turns a mighty army of laborers in her dusky and dinary thoroughfares, the action is one of great

spired with the spirit of the great work in hand, sets aside old prejudices and precedents and turns a mignty army of laborers in her dusky and dingy thoroughfares, the action is one of great import, and demands from the most indifferent the heartlest praise. Such is the case here. All the old and dangerous pavements, ever so justly and heartly condemned in these columns, are being removed. The streets and avenues leading to Pairmount are being widened and improved and the local city government are doing all in their power, by way of appropriations to place the cleanly and sanitary condition of this city on a par with that of any city in the Union.

In other States

THE INFEREST INCREASES
in ardor and warmth as the year of 1876 draws migh. The Legislatures of Alabama, Hilnots, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Florida nave been the most recent to give their hearty assurances of co-operation, and mass meetings in these different States are numerously held. Twenty per cent of the entire space in this monstrous theatre has already been applied for, many applications coming from French, German and English manufacturers. The various religious denominations have also begin their part of the work, and in a day or two your correspondent will be enabled to show what a grand and beautiful action the Catholics of this city have undertaken.

A very important change has recently taken place in New York, Mr. N. M. Beckwith, a genteman who was United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1867, has just been appointed by President Grant to represent the State of New York in place of Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, resigned. As a manager in such affairs Mr. Beckwith has had great experience, and the choice may be regarded as a very happy one. Mr. Beckwith, in a letter received this morning, accepts the appointment, and hencelorth identifies himself with the work.

The plan for the Memorial Hall, paid for by the city, is now entirely complete. Philladelphians

be regarded as a very happy one. Mr. Beckwith, in a letter received this morning, accepts the appointment, and honeforth identifies himself with the work.

The plan for the Memorial Hall, paid for by the city, is now entirely complete. Philadelphians claim that aside from the Capitol at Washington, it is the most complete architectural trumph in the country. Your correspondent believes that the public will not only admit the justice of this claim, but will also ireely acknowledge that Memorial Hall contains certain features which not only equal but greatly surpass that of the Capitol.

THE BOARD OF PINANCE is exceedingly busy just now, subscriptions for stock coming in recently at the rate of \$6,000 per day. The clerks and bookkeepers have of late been kept at work from nine in the morning until ten at night to register the purchasers.

In the room of the Centennial Commissionera everything is restless and active; an lumense correspondence is kept up, and no intrusion whatever is allowed in the compartment, or any department of the Commission.

The success or the failure of the scheme greatly depends upon the manner in which kinister Jay's letter shall be received, and the action which Congress will take upon the plan soon to come up before them. With an admirable plan selected, with a section of ground set apart, with the assurance of co-operation from every State and Territory in the Union, with daily applications for space from abroad and with millions of stock subscribed for at home, there seems to be every reason for supposing that Congress will supplement the stand which the President has taken, and appropriate a liberal amount of money to render the affair a success.

# THE GREAT BOND PORGERIES.

Mr. Leonard Brown, who was arrested and placed in the Tombs for alleged complicity in the great bond forgeries, is now at liberty on \$2,500 bail. ers, who have the firmest belief in Mr. Brown's honorable intentions, and point back to his long and respectable mercantile career as an evidence of their confidence. Mr. Brown lell into the hands of tharley Williamson, who, it is alleged, placed forged bonds in the hands of the former for sale.

# PATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest at his office, No. 40 East Houston street, in the case of 301 East Houston street) who was killed by being struck in Fourth avenue, near seventy-third street, on the 29th uit, by a locomotive attached to a train of cars belonging to the Hariem Railroad Company. The testimony showed most conclusively that the occurrence was accidental, and in their verdict to that effect the jury exonerated the company from all blame. Decassed was 45 years of age.